LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1853. No. 70

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1853.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so wrekened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of Indiawalk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD BAFFLED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT URGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of bile to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times I and eds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless and put at all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenways at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Frood, at Lahore. These extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES,

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupee each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writers Buildings, Calcutta, Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co, Delhi, and Lahore; Macdonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coates, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodhanah and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Curseejee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad" Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 : 3 16thd. For credit bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
50 days' sight, .. Rs. 99
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99 as. 6
at sight, .. Rs. 99 as. 12

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 100
at sight, ... 100½

ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 223

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	2 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„	250	do	100 per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank.	„	1,000	do	18¾ per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do	36 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	„	1,000	do	1,000 21 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do	12,000 21,00 .
Colaba Press Com.	„			6,150 —sale.
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do	7,10 —sale.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do	400 05 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„	50	do	17½ Rs. pm. each sh.

[Sales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan .. Rs. 103½ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26 .. Rs. 110 at 111 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30 .. Rs. 111 at 111½ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 109¾ at 109⅝ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 106½ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 99 : 15-16ths per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 95⅝ per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 5...	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 4...	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 223.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 2 6.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½.....	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 16...	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15 11 as..	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4-5 at 4 10.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4-5 at 4 7-6.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rasa.
To China....	Rs. 16 at 17½.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOTIS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	0⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do 3 do do ..	2s.	0⅛d.	„
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0⅛d.	„
Do 30 days' sight....	2s.	0 d.	„
Do sight.....	2s.	0⅛d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand.....	2	per cent.	per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice.....	3	do	do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice.....	4	do	do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	3	per cent.	per annum
On Private Bills.....	7	do	do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	6	do	do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	7	do	do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0⅛d.	per Rupee
do at 3 do do	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
do at 2 do do	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
do at 1 do do	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
do at 1 day's do	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
On Ireland at 1 do do	1s. 11⅞d.		
On Scotland at 1 do do	1s. 11⅞d.		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....	1s. 11⅞d.		

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and on the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1½

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

Under 10 lines..... Rs. 3 | Above 10 lines per line As. 4
Repetitions.. .. .. „ 1½ | Repetitions, do.. ... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.* —*The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the Government Gazette excepted*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MADRAS PULPIT.

IT is proposed, with a view to meet the want of Sermons suited for the use of laymen conducting Divine Service at Out-stations, to publish a series of short and simple discourses, original or re-printed, adapted to the Congregations which usually assemble on such occasions.

An opening Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Madras will be circulated with an early Number of the CHRISTIAN HERALD, to be followed by three others with consecutive issues.

This plan has been adopted with a view to ascertain what measure of support the undertaking is likely to meet with, and if sufficient encouragement be given, the weekly issue of a Sermon (or monthly issue of a Sermon for each Sunday in the ensuing month as may be found most expedient) will D. V. be continued.

A Subscription of Rupees 2 per annum paid in advance will entitle a Subscriber to a copy of the publication—which will be sent to him, if within the limits of the Madras Presidency, without charge for postage.

As it is purposed to send numbers to Stations where, though not subscribed for, it may be useful, it is hoped that those who take an interest in the undertaking will not confine their subscriptions to the cost of their own copies.

Other parties than those for whom the undertaking is primarely intended may be glad to take advantage of this opportunity to provide themselves with Sermons for private and family reading.

Names of intending subscribers to be sent to the Editor of the "MADRAS PULPIT," *Male Asylum Press.* It is requested that amount of intended suoscription may be specified.

Spare numbers may, be had at the *Male Asylum Press* at 4 annas each or 12 rupees for an annual course complete.—*Madras Christian Herald, February* 23. 1853.

ARRIVAL.

OF THE

OVERLAND MAIL & PASSENGERS.

THE H. C. Steamer *Auckland*, Commander Gardner, with the Overland Mail of the 24th March, arrived early yesterday morning. She left Aden on the 17th instant at 6·50 A. M. and brings the following Passengers :—

Mrs. Edgar Mayne ; Mrs. Lovell ; Miss Bailey ; Mrs. Gane; Assistant Surgeon Gane, Bombay Army; Mr. Spens, cadet Bombay Army ; Lieutenant Goole, 14th Regiment Bombay N. I. ; Lieutenant Warden, 4th Bombay Rifles ; Lieutenant Richards, 10th Regiment Bombay N. I.; Lieutenant P. G. Scott, 12th Bengal N. I.; Captain Gordon, Bombay Army; Mr. Bruce Gardyne, Bo. Army, Cadet; Mr. Robson, Merchant; Mr. C. Blundel Strong; Mr. Hannay ; Mr. Pollock ; Captain Rathborn, Bombay Army; Assistant Surgeon Peach, M. D., Bombay Army; Capt. Curtis, Bo. Army.

GOVERNMENT PASSENGERS.—1 Sub-Conductor, with wife and 3 children, 1 Store Corporal and wife, Ordnance Department ; 9 Non-commissioned rank and file 1st Bombay fusiliers; 8 Public followers, 2 private ditto, 1 woman and 1 child, Engineer Department ; 2 public and 1 Private follower, Commissariat Department ; 1 Public and 2 Private followers, Ordnance Department.

VESSELS IN ADEN.

H. C. Schooner Mahi. P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Bentinck.—Ships Futtel Barry,—Marianna,—Patriarch, Beloochee, Brig Freak.—American ships Lewis and Emily Wilder,—French ship Lucia, Belgium ship Crois Maitre Francais.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Bentinck* which left Suez on the morning of the 7th instant, broke her main shaft on the 9th, and arrived at Aden on the night of the 16th, having steamed on with one engine and wheel.

Parliament has been adjourned over the Easter recess. The attention of both houses has been much occupied with the Affairs of India. A strong and unexpected opposition has sprung up to the immediate renewal of the Charter for any long period.

The Madiai have been liberated, and were, by last accounts, safe in a French Steamer.

Windsor castle has had a narrow escape from destruction by fire.

The Steamer *Australian* has put back for the third time and has been condemned.

The Senior Lieut. of each of the five Regiment of H. M.'s Cavalry and the two Senior Lieutenants of each of the twenty-four Royal Regiments of Infantry serving in India are promoted to the Regimental rank of Captain.

Marshal Haynau died on the 24th February.

The Railway in Egypt is nearly completed, and it is expected that in two months the line, with the exception of about twenty miles, will be open for the conveyance of passengers.

It was reported in Egypt that a Russian army of ten thousand men had crossed the Turkish frontier.

The Overland Mail from India arrived in London on the 15th March bringing advices to the following dates :—

CHINA (HONG-KONG)	Jan.	28
BENGAL	Feb.	6
MADRAS	„	11
BOMBAY	„	12
CEYLON	„	12

MADAGASCAR.

The first anniversary of the London Missionary Society we remember to have attended, was signalized, to our then youthful mind, by the appearance on the platform of the crown prince (we believe) of Madagascar. The mission to that island, commenced in 1819, was then in a highly promising condition—and under Radama, continued so for some few years. About the year A. D. 1835, the fruits of this mission were already abundant. The language of the natives had been reduced to a written form—the whole of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments had been translated into the Malagassy tongue, corrected and printed—a dictionary of the language, in two volumes, had been prepared, and had also passed through the press. Nearly a hundred schools, containing 4,000 scholars, had been established—and from the origin of the mission to its sudden interruption in 1835, some 10,000 children had received in these schools the elements of useful instruction and religious knowledge. Two large congregations had been gathered at the capital, Tananarivo—and in several towns and villages at some distance from the metropolis preaching stations had been instituted, and were regularly visited. About two hundred persons, on a profession of faith, had been admitted to Church-fellowship—and two printing presses were being kept in constant operation.

To those who pay any attention to Missionary enterprise, these results will appear fairly representative of a very extensive and rapid process of evangelization. That the change was not superficial merely, will appear in the sequel. King Radama died, and was succeeded in the throne by the present Queen. This woman was a modern Jezebel. Seconded, or, perhaps, spurred on by her Prime Minister, Rainiharo, she resolved upon extirpating Christianity from the island. Soon after her assumption of the regal office, she issued an edict, forbidding the profession of Christianity under pain of death, and expelling all the missionaries from Madagascar. Then commenced a persecution rivalling in its intensity, and in the heroism of character which it called forth, those of the primitive ages of the Church. Christian instruction in the schools was prohibited—congregations dispersed—worship forbidden—and heavy penalties attached to the possession of the sacred Scriptures. During seventeen years has this relentless policy been pursued. From forty to fifty converts have sealed their testimony with their blood—some being despatched by the spear or sword—some precipitated from rocks and dashed to pieces—and four burnt alive in the capital. Hundreds have been degraded and impoverished—hundreds more doomed to slavery.

Christianity, however, did not become extinct—its sacred fire could not be thus trampled out. As of old, "the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church." The number of victims, and their cheerful submission to tortures, "not accepting deliverance," constituted a spiritual force which defied human rage, and baffled human determination. The influence of conscience, exhibited on this scale, became contagious. The reign of terror, instead of rooting out converts, multiplied them. It is calculated that five thousand, at least, have been wont, for some time past, to study the Scriptures—to observe the Sabbath—and to assemble, as they could, on the mountain-sides and in secluded caverns, for the purpose of social prayer, praise, and edification. The revolution could be stayed by nothing. The movement was at length felt on the heights of society. The Queen's only child, and the Prime Minister's only son, became touched by it and to these two person Providence has now committed the dignities and responsibilities of government in Madagascar. The ports are, henceforth, to be opened to foreigners—a treaty of commerce between Madagascar and Great Britain is desired and contemplated by the Prince and his Minister—and free access, and a hearty welcome, will be given to English missionaries.

With these facts before them, any inertness on the part of the Committee of the London Missionary Society would have been tantamount to treachery. We see they are astir. They have published an appeal to the Christian public. They purpose sending out four qualified missionaries, at the earliest possible moment, to guide and instruct the infant churches at Madagascar. The number seems at first sight inadequate to the crisis. But the Directors, wisely we think, rely upon employing a large amount of native agency. There are, no doubt, many among the Malagassy converts whom severe discipline has tried and trained for ministerial labour, and, we understand, not less than five hundred native Christian exiles, amongst who are several well qualified for the work of teachers and evangelists, are now in Mauritius, waiting a favourable opportunity to return to their own land. What is more especially called for, therefore, and what we are bound to supply, is rather an adequate amount of wise supervision, than of active agency And this is within our reach The event puts no larger a demand upon us than we can very well comply with. We are not taxed beyond our strength—and surely, in such a juncture, it is an honour to be taxed at all.—*Christian Advocate April*, 9.

EUROPEAN EXTRACT.

SLAVE TORTURE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The following statement, showing a cold-blooded cruelty on the part of a slave owner, exceeding in atrocity any thing in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, is from a Mississippi journal :—

"Our citizens were startled on Saturday last by the report of inhuman transactions in the adjoining county of Clark. On Thursday morning, James Clark, a well known citizen of the county of Clark, made an assault upon his negro woman for a cause which we have not heard stated. He then ordered her into a corner of the room, and commenced pitching his knife at her, point foremost. As the knife would enter her flesh, he would compel his victim to draw it forth and return it to him. This demoniacal amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about 50 bleeding gashes. The same day he whipped his wife, cut her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously, we understand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punctures. He also *cut off her eyelids!* This strange drama wound up on Friday last by the commission of a murder. Clark, on that day, ordered his wife to go and call Lewis (a negro belonging to the family). She obeyed, but the slave refused to come—through dread of his enraged master, we suppose. Mrs. Clark returned, and was whipped by her husband for not bringing the negro. Five times was she sent upon this capricious mission, five times was it fruitless, and each time was she whipped for her failure. Clark then called to the slave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning. The negro, it seems, did not heed the warning, for, while splitting rails the next day, he was deliberately shot by his master. The wound was fatal. The negro ran about 300 hundred yards and fell in mortal agony. Thus terminated one of the most barbarous transactions that it has ever been our painful and repugnant duty to record. Clark was arrested on Saturday last by a deputation of citizens, who, indignant at the horrible crimes attributed to him, deemed it their duty to aid in bringing him to condign punishment. A verdict of murder was returned against him by a coroner's jury".—(*Weekly News.*)

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The
Bombay Guardian.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*
On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o clock*
On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m*

OUR CORRESPONDENT, "O" has fully interpreted the phrase "Anglican Church" which we used, not inadvertently in our last, nor synonymously with the Church of England. We think the demi-Latin epithet expresses, not inaptly, the character of the party that delights in it, and the plain English that body whom we hold to be rightly the members of the Church of England.

THE Rev. James Aitken begs to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for "The Free Church of Scotland Mission at Sattara."

			Rs.
C. P. Brown Esq., Post Master General, Madras.			200
Lieut. Elphinston Khandeish-			20
Paid through Dr. Miller viz:—			
R. Knight, Esq., Bombay, (annual)			50
R. Brown, Esq.	do (do.)		50
D. McCulloch Esq,	(do.)		25
J. Hunter, Esq.	(do.)		20
Lt. Col. Waston,	(donation.)		20
Col. Lester.	(do.)		20
Col. Sandwith	(do.)		15
Major Birdwood	(do.)		15
Captain Wyllie	(do)		20
Major Fulljames	(do.)		50

COURT MARTIALS.—It may be remembered, that some months ago an officer of the Madras army, at Kamptee, we believe, caused the death of his servant by a kick. He has been sentenced by Court Martial to six months' imprisonment, and this sentence has been commuted to six weeks' incarceration. The punishment seems to us altogether inadequate; and we cannot but deplore the disposition which so manifestly exists to extenuate the misdeeds of Europeans. We boast our superior morality, and yet insist upon being tried by a more lenient standard than that which we impose upon the natives. Sentences like that which we now refer to, seem to imply that the European in India has a peculiar privilege of sinning, and cannot be bound by the obligations that rest upon men generally. And it is not merely in those decisions that this palliating tendency appears; it appears conspicuously in the remarks made by the larger portion of the press. Well would it become the governing races in this land to be uncompromisingly rigid in their self-subjection to the rules of morality, and to reserve their palliations and apologies for the crimes of those who have been born and bred amid debasing superstitions. It is not in language to tell how much the cause of Christianity suffers though the tyrannous, licentious, and otherwise immoral conduct of Europeans in this land. The natives identify the name of European with that of Christian. The great mass of them know nothing of church membership; and every one from a Christian land is to them a representative of Christianity. The Missionary gives his account of the Christian religion; the officer or the civil servant gives his. He does it by his conduct. Too often he is a Missionary, preaching in his own particular way, against the doctrines and precepts of Christianity. Whom shall the Native believe? The Padre or the *bura Saheb*? Consider their comparative numbers, and is it any wonder that it should be found difficult to make the people of India see the beauty and superiority of the religion of Christ? And yet perhaps the very persons who are doing so much to hinder the progress of that religion, are foremost in mocking at the unrewarded labors of Missionaries.

What we now deprecate is not so much the misconduct of Europeans, as the laxity of public sentiment on the part of the European community, apparent in their readiness to extenuate and gloss over that misconduct. In this is the greater mischief. A noble and elevated tone of public sentiment would go far towards correcting the pernicious influence of those who set at nought the obligations of morality.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The recent Exhibition of the pupils of the Female Schools connected with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was on many accounts interesting and encouraging. The attendance of a considerable number of influential Native gentlemen was one of the most prominent and important features of the occasion. It is a significant thing when the "Students" manifest a zeal in Female Education; but it is still more encouraging as being less naturally expected, when Natives settled in life—men of station in society—begin to exhibit a hearty interest in the cause. At that point we seem to have arrived in Western India.

Our readers are no doubt aware that it is no new thing to find girls in Western India willing to attend schools, and parents willing to send their female children: that has been the case for a quarter of a century and more. All the Missions that have been established in Bombay have paid great attention to Female Education; and, as far as they have had funds to support schools, they have found no difficulty in obtaining pupils. The pupils, mor over, have often been of the most respectable caste, and not seldom of the very highest.

The novelty, then, consists not in girls attending school, nor in these girls being of good caste—the novelty lies in Natives taking an *active* interest in the extension of Female Education. The novelty is, that they not only allow them to attend school, but that they should desire them to do so.

In regard to Female Education, Bombay no doubt takes the lead among the great cities of India. The number of girls attending Missionary schools in Bombay considerably exceeds a thousand; and adding those of the Students' Society and of the Parsi Benevolent Institution, and a few attending private schools, the number of pupils in all must be in excess of two thousand. The example set by the Presidency town has been pretty largely followed. Schools for females have long existed in connection with the Missions at Poona, Nuggur, Nasik, &c; but in several places the Natives are beginning to take that active interest in the work which we witness in Bombay, and at Poona especially their schools are flourishing.

We do not know that any thing of this kind can be said of Bengal. The Natives there have not got beyond *tolerance* of Female Education—they take no active interest in it. Female schools exist in connection with Missions, but scarcely apart from them. We fear that even Mr. Drinkwater Bethune's efforts—most zealous and praiseworthy as they were—have as yet resulted in little appreciable good. Female education in the Missions at Madras (and, if we err not, the Free Church Mission has devoted especial attention to this) has been prosecuted for some time with much success; but there too the Natives themselves with a very few exceptions, remain thoroughly, unconcerned about the matter.

We have taken occasion more than once, when told that Bombay was in advance of the other Presidencies in various educational matters, to correct the erroneous views that are abroad; for we are far behind Bengal in English, and Agra in comprehensive plans of vernacular tuition;—but in point of Female Education, there is no question but the Western Presidency leads. Our superiority seems chiefly owing to the interest the Parsis now take in the subject. The Parsi girls attending the Students' Schools are twice as numerous as the Hindu girls. The Marathi-speaking Hindus come next in point of interest taken in Female Education; the Gujarati-speaking Hindus seem to have but one school, and that not very thriving. The Masalmans may be said to be at best wholly indifferent in the cause,—we ought probably to say they are opposed to female education.

With regard to the recent Exhibition, we should very greatly prefer that all schools should be conducted on Christian principles; but we certainly regard it as a token of progress when the Natives assist in the work of educating females. That change may be ascribed by them to increasing "civilization;" it comes, we know, from Christianity. Even where the distinctive doctrines of the Gospel are rejected, its great moral lessons are compelling assent. What bearing on the Christianization of India may be exerted by the establishment of schools for females from which all reference to the Gospel is excluded, is a great and momentous question. One thing is evident. As mere secular education is more and more diffused, Christians are bound to redouble their exertions for the support of Christian schools, to multiply Christian books, and to increase every agency that is fitted to disseminate those blessed truths which alone can render India happy, and without which, in spite of all the civilizing agencies at work, her sons and daughters must still be "without God and without hope in the world."

JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—There are three principal Tenses or Times as all our readers, we take it for granted, have been taught—either through terror of the birch or love of applause, according as their lot may have been to be initiated in that necessary part of a liberal education of which Lindley Murray is the Chorophæus in more ancient or more recent times. Some men live in the Past, some in the Present, and some in the Future time. The accommodating press furnishes food to all of these three distinct varieties of the human race. To the Futurist, it opens up visions of revolutions and republics, of tyrants trampled in the dust, and the flag of liberty displayed on every high tower from the poles to the equator, and of woolley headed blacks, turbaned Hindoos, and fair-faced Caucasians, all harmoniously uniting in one deliberative assembly. To the men of the Present hour it chronicles the regattas, and horse-races, the examinations of schools, the debates of deliberative assemblies, the arrival and departure of ships, the transactions of the police courts, sales by auction, the productions of the soil, the state of the markets and of the weather—to him all possessed of about equal interest. Nor does it leave the man who delights in the Past without a dish suited to his taste, but sets before him Egyptian hieroglyphics, arrow-headed characters, cave inscriptions, and descriptions of cromlechs and cairns, &c. &c. to

his heart's content. The unintellectual multitude live in the Present, the sanguine and ardent in the Future, and the disappointed and melancholic in the Past. Some happily-balanced minds can give to all the three times their proper claims, without allowing the one to encroach upon the other; and, while regarding according to their respective importance Passing scenes, are alive to the hopes of the Future, and interested in tracing the records of the Past. What should we think of a book which sedulously discarded one of the tenses of the verb, and allowed of the use of no verb in the Future, or as it might be in the Past tense? We think the mind about as unnaturally constituted, which rails against either the study of propheey or the investigation of antiquities. Nothing tends to inspire a love of truth, and to give stability to the understanding, so much as the investigation of the records of the Past, not only because, as it has been well observed, "whatever withdraws the mind from the Present, and fixes it on the Past, the Future or the distant elevates it in the scale of being," but because the Past is the only portion of time that we can fix our mind upon sufficiently long, or with a fixedness of attention sufficiently steady to enable us to get at the exact truth. In reference to the Future the general intimations given by reason and the word of God, while amply sufficient for the end intended—the inspiring of hope—are not sufficient to enable us to form in the mind an accurate conception or picture of the things about to be; and how exceedingly evanescent, and how often inaccurate our conceptions of Present events are, experience sufficiently testifies. The Past, then, is the great field in which we must dig for truth; and although such an exercise may be distasteful to the indolent and unthinking, it brings along with it, to those who engage in it with a becoming moderation, its own reward, giving a solidity to the judgment, and inspiring the mind with that delight, which only those who know the pleasure that arises from the discovery of truth, can appreciate aright.

The present number of the *Asiatic Society's Journal* fully sustains the character it has already gained, and will be doubly valued by the members of the Society, inasmuch as it is issued, as such publications always ought to be, to them gratis!

We have, first, a paper by the late President Sir Erskine Perry, pointing out the "Geographical Distribution of the Principal Languages of India," which may be of much service to Missionaries and others who intend travelling through the country, or establishing schools among the natives. Sir Erskine's idea of superseding all these languages and introducing English in their stead, if that were really his deliberate purpose, will not find many advocates.; still, as a medium of intercourse among all the higher classes in distant provinces, as well as between them and the English rulers, the language of Great Britain has in a great measure already, and must soon become still more, a *lingua Franca*. The Government, however, as yet has shewn no symptoms of discouraging their servants from studying the native languages, or of introducing the English into the courts of justice, and till then no one need be alarmed at the progress our language is making among the natives. The second paper, by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, is still philological, directing attention to the multitude of non-Sanscrit words still common to the Northern and Southern families of languages, and thus furnishing one of the strongest arguments to sustain a now prevalent opinion, that the lower classes every where in India were of a Turanian or Tartar race, quite distinct from the Arians, or Brahmans who invaded them from the North, and introduced the Sanscrit language. The third paper, by the Revd. Dr. Wilson on the Cave Temples lately discovered, is full of interest, and adds to the proof, daily accumulating, to shew that the modern Hindoo religion is scarcely a thousand years old. and that during the previous thousand the Buddhist system prevailed generally throughout India, notwithstanding all the glosses and fables of the modern patrons of error. The fourth is an interesting paper by Capt. Meadows Taylor, on the Cromlechs and Cairns, and other Sepulchral Remains of India, which connect this country with the ancient Scythians and Druids. The two concluding papers are by the Secretary—the former conchological, and the latter geological—and both full of interest to the student of Natural History, pointing out some of the wonders of the Creator in the structure of the *Foramenifera*, and describing the pliocene deposits of the Arabian coasts.

We have been favored with a copy of the last number of the *Poona Observer*, in which we find a letter addressed to the Revd. W. Darby, by his parishioners at Satara, on occasion of his intended departure for England. In his late labors he has acted in connection with the "Additional Clergy Aid Society." He came to India in 1842, as a missionary of the Propagation Society. We give the letter, and Mr. Darby's reply, a place in our columns:—

"Reverend and Dear Sir,—Firmly impressed with the belief that we have been the special object of your pious regard during the 2½ years that it has been our peculiar privilege to become associated with you, and sensible withal of the great variety of most exalted and engaging virtues with which you are endowed, we feel we would be wanting in our duty towards you were we at the close of your Ministry among us to suffer you to depart without some slight token, however inadequate, of the high esteem and regard in which you have been unanimously held by the humbler section of the Protestant community of Satara.

"With this short preface. Dear Sir, permit us to trespass still further on the little time left you by dwelling on a few of the happy incidents with which your Ministry has been fraught—incidents which we feel we shall long mutually remember, and remember with no ordinary satisfaction and regret, tempered as your pastoral bearing has been rather with the consideration of a fellow Christian than of one holding a superior position in society. Satisfaction, Dear Sir, for the measure of success which has attended your labor of love.—to improve us in rational piety and meek beneficent virtue, and to fix our minds on everything worthy and amiable,—and regret that in all human probability this humble tribute of their love and attachment to you, as it is the first, may be the last your devoted flock may ever be enabled to present.

"Having become familiar with your antecedents, your advent among us was hailed with a delight better understood than expressed. That you have fully realized our expectations is self-evident. The warm interest which you have all along taken in our religious welfare has been greater than we could have reasonably expected from one, whose assumed legitimate duties demanded so much of his time. Indeed, we may safely assert that we have shared a larger portion of your pastoral care than we were prepared for from past experience. Comparative strangers to the holy and soothing influences of the Gospel, its promises and precepts threatened to be alike unheeded but for your timely advent; and it is to you, Dear Sir, the happy instrument in the hands of a merciful God, that we owe the change which you now observe in the sentiments of not a few of our members: and the brightest and most pleasing picture which in the incidents of our lives we shallever look back upon will be our meek, lowly and affectionate Pastor seated at our frugal boards, blending religion with amusement and instruction, and teaching us to look up from nature to nature's God.

"In your affectionate anxiety for the adults of our class, you have not even been unmindful of their children, for with your natural love of them ours have enjoyed a large share of your paternal attention and kindness. The warm interest which you have taken not only in their religious, but in their secular education, and the progress the children have made in both branches, while they redound to your credit, contribute not a little to comfort, and render their parents deeply grateful for the great good you have effected among them. Again, it is to the equally warm interest you took in the cause of education and to your individual exertions therein, that we are indebted for the existence of the Sunday School, not merely in name. The instruction you have imparted in it and at the weekly prayer meeting, which also originated with you, and your endearing manner of imparting it are, we hope, indelibly impressed on the young hearts which you have so winningly entwined around your own. May the Good Seed which you have sown bring forth fruit to the Glory of God.

"It is almost needless for us to expatiate on your character as a Preacher. Impressed with the truths of the religion we profess, your zeal for its propagation has been as ardent as it has been sincere. You have fearlessly proclaimed the punishment that awaits the wicked, and endearingly pointed out the promises held out to the righteous, and having derived much benefit both from your preaching and prayer we pray that the cares of the world may not choke the Good Seed.

"We feel sensible, Dear Sir, that these few lines contain but an inadequate expression of our feelings, considering your departure as we do in the light of a calamity; but we pray that with all their imperfections they will prove acceptable to you as conveying the language of our hearts: and further that our great and merciful Father will reward you abundantly for your affectionate watchfulness over us—that he will give you health and strength and his grace to resume your work of love wherever Providence may direct you. Farewell, Reverend and Dear Sir, and accept our assurance that you shall ever have a place in our supplications at the Throne of Grace.

We remain, Reverend and Dear Sir,
Your devoted Servants in the Lord,
[Signed by all Mr. Darby's Parishioners at Sattara.]

The following is the Reverend Gentleman's reply to the address, which it will be seen is dated from Poona:—

"My dear friends,—I regret exceedingly that the incessant calls on the short time I had before me should have compelled me to leave Sattara without acknowledging the receipt of your kind address.

"While you regard with a partial eye my ministry among you, I am penetrated with a sense of its many deficiencies.

"The severity of the trial of parting with you is greatly increased by the reflection that, in all human probability, we shall meet no more in this world. May we meet again in the next.

"All I can say is that I shall ever remember with the greatest pleasure the hours that I have spent with you, and shall ever pray that God's richest blessings may rest upon you and yours.

Believe me, my dear friends, most sincerely your's.
W. DARBY.

Poona, 19th April, 1853.

The Cure of the Evils of the Present Times.—A Discourse on the Theology fitted to cure the Evils of the Present Times, has just been published by the famous Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, the Historian of the Reformation, containing many seasonable warnings suited to Christians in great Britain and her Colonies, as well as in France and Germany. The English Translation is prefaced by Dr. Lorimer, and copies are to be had in Bombay for 12 annas at Smith, Elder and Co.'s Agency. Among many interesting details and stirring appeals, we present the following to our readers.

"We live at a critical period, gentlemen. The false theology which has passed over Germany and there spread such ruin, threatens to invade us—the theology of criticism, of decomposition, which crumbles down whatever it touches. Germany is coming out of the crisis. Without doubt the place of pre-eminence which belongs to the Word of God, is there too readily bestowed on reason, on religious sentiment, on science, or on the material fact of the visible church, and the best men are not exempted from error on this subject. Permit me here to make a single remark in reference to a recent publication. There was published in French, in the course of the summer, a Treatise by Neander, 'The Life of Jesus,' which well shows the weak side of German theology. Neander is admirable in his historical writing; but his works on Scripture subjects, 'The Life of Jesus,' and 'The Apostolic Age,' contain grievous errors, and it is precisely those which they have chosen to translate. The choice is unhappy. It is necessary to apply to the writings of Neander the apostolic precept—'*Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.*' Many good things are to be found there, which we must 'hold fast.' But God forbid that we should take this excellent man as a leader, and regard him as called to introduce into the Reformed churches of France a new theology. This would be attributing to the word of man what only belongs to the Word of God; and Neander himself, so humble and so generous, would have rejected with disgust this servile suggestion. The torch of our theology ought not to be what Neander calls the 'Christian conscience,' that is to say, strictly individual sentiment. We have another torch, that which David, or rather the Holy Spirit himself gave when he said 'Thy word is a lamp to my feet.' We in this school hold that such ought to be the light of theology, and thus we remain faithful to the motto of our fathers—'Post tenebras lux.' We do not allow the Christian conscience to rule the Word, but we call in the Word to rule the Christian conscience. It is God who ought to be the leader, and man who should submit to be led. Christian sentiment is like the wave, which, tossed sometimes by one wind, sometimes by another, is always shifting. The Word is ever the same, like the rock which nothing can displace. Christian feeling will be more courageous at one moment, more timid at another; by turns

darker or more enlightened ; it says sometimes more, sometimes less ; but the word of Christ is *always the same.* Neander, contending with Strauss in his 'Life of Jesus,' yields the truth, as in Geneva they did, and to a greater extent, in struggling with Voltaire, and J. J. Rousseau. I quoted in the School, long before the 'Life of Jesus' appeared in French, a certain passage about that treatise as a specimen of what I would willingly call German humour. For example, the passage about the temple being destroyed and rebuilt in three days. (John ii. 12.) John states that Jesus spoke of the 'temple of his body,' and it is evident that it was to his resurrection he referred. But Neander thought he knew what the master meant better than the disciple who leaned upon his bosom, and whom the Spirit led "into all truth." The illustrious doctor thinks that the passage refers to *the connection between Christianity and Judaism.* Thus to prefer his own interpretation to that of the beloved disciple, to substitute a far-fetched and allegorical idea for the primary and positive sense, is a weakness, shall I say ? or a presumption, which may well astonish us—

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

Assuredly the excellent Neander forgot himself on venturing on such an explanation. There are, according to him, contradictions and mistakes in the first three gospels. In my opinion, the contradictions are in the 'Life of Jesus' by Neander, and not in the first three gospels. As to *mistakes,* I have met with few more flagrant than that which I have just pointed out.

"But Germany (I hope at least) is purifying and re-establishing itself—Neander himself, that remarkable Christian, so tenderly loved by all who knew him proclaimed, shortly before his death, the authority of the Word of God, to which we must absolutely submit. Other eminent men among those best acquainted with the vain theories provided for our young theologians, are generally abandoning these errors, and are now saying '*The Scriptures cannot lie.*' The authors of the new French theology have also administered frequent reproofs to the German doctors. For my own part, I must say that the writings not only of Neander, but of Nitzsch, of Twesten, of Ulmann, and of others besides, (while, in my opinion, grievously defective and even erroneous,) have afforded me much pleasure and instruction.

"The theology of Germany and (if the word be not too ambitious) that of France, occupy positions diametrically opposite. Germany is coming out of the crisis and we are entering it. It is not the crisis in itself which is a misfortune, because every crisis we know may turn out either for good or for evil. Every theologian must pass through a crisis which marks the transition from simple faith to that of reflection; and it is not I, gentlemen, who can contemplate without interest, those who are exposed to this sore trial. I know a theologian, whom you also know, who having arrived in Germany in 1817, with a faith living but new, at a time when all those who occupied in that country places of eminence in theology were disciples and defenders of rationalism, felt this crisis of his faith begin. He could not read a theological journal, he could not open a book, which did not present to him the poison of infidelity. For almost a year he was assailed with doubts, defending with all his might, but in vain, his feeble faith against the assaults of the enemy. He passed entire nights without sleep, crying to God from the bottom of his heart. He strove by arguments and syllogisms without end, to conquer the adversary—but the enemy was the stronger. This agitated soul doubted the Bible, Christ, God himself, and often it lost its footing, and sunk even to the gates of hell. One day, however, the friend of whom I speak, found himself in a university town of Germany, in a room of an inn at Kiel, in Holstein, with two of his contemporaries,—Charles Rieu, whose memory is dear to many in that town, and who was then pastor in Jutland, and another brother whom we know and love. These three friends read together with prayer, all the Epistle of Paul to the Ephesians. Then the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, struck him who had doubted ; the Divine authority of the Scriptures appeared to him anew with full evidence, faith returned to his heart, he received with assurance the declaration of the 20th verse of the 3rd chapter of the Epistle which had just been read,—'To him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us.' (Ephes. iii. 20.) He threw himself into the arms of Him who worketh with power in the most unbelieving hearts, and from that time searching the Scriptures and studying the true theology, he rose by degrees, and attained to a faith more firm, more enlightened, and more lively ; which made these frightful sufferings the means of a peace which passed and still passes all understanding."

"Such crises, gentlemen, multiply and will continue to multiply in our day, in Switzerland, in France, and even in England. The hour of temptation has struck for many. The evil one attacks many young Christians now as he once attacked Jesus Christ himself. He robs them, he wounds them, he leaves them half dead. This is a fact which one cannot deny. Is it a good thing or an evil? Some strangely say that it is a good thing, we say that it is an evil—judge for yourselves.

"Here is a soul as it were carried into the desert, doubts assail it, everything around it changes, it is tormented, ground down, torn in pieces. It loses in this struggle what God had given to it—the Divine authority of the Scriptures, the Trinity, expiation by the blood of the cross, justification, election by grace, miracles, and many other truths besides, and doubt casts a hideous and sickly shade upon all that is left. They pretend that now this soul has attained to a state superior to that in which it formerly was – they tell us it is good for man to get rid of the absolute, and with the absolute, the official oracles of truth ; that Catholicism and Protestantism, Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy, Supernaturalism and Rationalism should no longer be opposed in his mind as *truth* and *error.* What ! when a man has been deprived of all these blessings, is he really richer than when he possessed them ? There are crises for the body, as for the soul. One may, in a physical crisis, lose some organs, and even life itself. A man may, in consequence of a severe illness, become one-eyed, or blind, or maimed, or lame, or paralytic ; but will that man persuade himself, or could he persuade others, that it is better to be one-eyed or lame, than to have two eyes and two legs ? I doubt it. At all events I do not think he will succeed in convincing a single man who sees well, and walks firmly.

"The crisis is perhaps inevitable, but its effects must be salutary.

"It would be a sad remedy to seek to keep it off, by banishing science, reflection, speculation, and criticism from the church It is natural even necessary, that a man who believes, should reflect on what he believes. It is, above all, necessary to believe what the Scripture says ; but it is also necessary to strive to understand it, *per fidem ad intellectum,* and that produces a crisis. But a crisis may have two issues. If we come out of it with reflections and speculations in accordance with the Word of God ; if it is not we who master the Word, but the Word which masters us,—the crisis has been favourable. If, on the contrary, by our speculations and our criticism, we end in destroying the revealed foundations of Christianity and the Christian doctrines themselves, the crisis has been bad, we are rendered lame, blind, dead.

"We know what Jesus thought of the crisis of faith. His apostles also experienced it, and, at the moment when it came upon Peter, the Lord said, 'Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat ; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not.' (Luke xxii. 31, 32.) That which shakes faith, Jesus tells us, is Satan; that which re-establishes it, is the intercession of our Sovereign High Priest. Dear pupils of this school of theology, if the trial of *doubt,* if the great crisis, has not yet come to you, perhaps it will come. If Satan desired to sift Peter, if he has, in our own day, sifted more advanced ones than you, why should he not sift you also ? Be convinced if he do it, that it is through a trial, a fire, a malady that you pass ; but that, if you are faithful, you shall come out of it with augmented strength. At the moment of the crisis, throw yourselves at the foot of the cross, hold fast by Jesus Christ, by his word, by his infallible intercession. Say of Him, as a man of God did in ancient times, 'though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.' The eye of Jesus will fall upon you, as it did of old upon his apostle. It will disperse all the clouds of doubt, and 'bring forth your righteousness as the noonday.'

"Then again, gentlemen, it is thus also that you will become useful. In order to do good in the outward and general crisis of society, it is necessary to come forth victorious from the inward and individual crisis of faith. A theologian who, in the struggle, has lost his faith, is no longer of any more value for the spiritual work than a soldier for the battle-field, who, in a previous combat, has lost his legs, his arms or his head; or, if you will allow me another illustration: —which vessel is it, tell me, that, after having been tossed by the storm, gallantly resumes her course, and, if she encounters the enemy, gains the victory ? Is it that which in the tempest has lost her masts, her rigging, or her helm,—or that, which, steered by a firm and skilful hand, has withstood the waves, and unharmed, floats proudly on the waters ?"

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

Sir,—In your paper of the 22nd instant you term the Bombay Quarterly "the organ of the Anglican Church in this Presidency." I am at a loss to account for your committing so grave an error (for such; I am sure you, will at once admit it to be,) but upon the supposition that you did not use the words "Anglican Church" as synonymous with "the Church of England." The term "Anglican Church" is a favourite one with the Tractarian party, in preference to that of the Church of England ; but as the distinction may not be generally recognized, I protest against the Tractarian party in the Church being assumed to be the Church of England. My witnesses are our three excellent Bishops in India.

Yours, &c.

April 25th, 1853. O.

Dear Sir,—The Missionary cause is again called to suffer loss. The Reverend George Rogers has been compelled by ill-health to leave his valuable labours at Kurrachee, hoping to return in three or four months strengthened for his work. But the Allwise Ruler of events has ordered it otherwise, and he is now advised to leave India for a time and return to Europe, where it is hoped he will regain his wonted strength, and ere long be gratefully welcomed back to this country, to renew his work and labour of Love. Mr. Rogers being able to converse in both Hindoostan and Murrathee, his absence will be the more felt as he conducted the service in the latter language every Lord's-day, besides his other duties in Hindoostan.

I am, Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

G. F.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

THE INDIAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

(*From the Leader, March* 19.)

At no period of its history, perhaps, has British India been so tranquil as it is at the present moment ; and at no period of its history have the elements of its future internal disturbances been more evident to scrutiny than they are now. The seed of opinion, which the modicum of education accorded to India— either under that name, or in the shape of a free press, or in the still vaguer form of converse with English people— is beginning to bear its fruits; and as the tree divides the stones of the wall near which the gentle seed is sown, thus also the opinion planted by England beneath the foundation of institutions alien to the climate, narrow, and badly constructed, will rend them to pieces, if the structure be not mended and enlarged in accordance with the real state of the country. Whatever the date of the issue may be, it is now becoming evident to the English public, not less than that of India, that our tenure in the Pininsula may depend upon our legislation this year. Down to last week the only bodies not awakened to that conviction appear to have been the Court of Directors in Leadenhall-street, and her Majesty's Ministers.

But circumstances have changed in Parliament not less than in India. The Government, which entered office with an extraordinary combination of support, and which reciprocated the confidence of the parties that assisted in forming it by advancing a highly popular programme of practical measures, omitted from that programme the important and inevitable subject of India; and by their suspicious manner and reserved language, Ministers have called into being an Opposition as widely extended for that special subject as its own support is for all other subjects. In the debate of Friday last week, brought on by Mr. Bright in the House of Commons, and by Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords, the general subject of India was touched upon; but the one question discussed between dependent members and Government was this—Should there be definitive and permanent legislation at once, or should the duration of the renewed charter be an open question, in order that progressive reforms, might be at once commenced? Government does not deny the necessity of progressive reforms, but it alleges that the reforms indeed are mostly of a local character, and that on the subject of government it has made up its mind; so that it will legislate at once and for a permanency. Propounding that view in the House of Commons, Government was opposed by Mr. Bright, Mr. Blackett, Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Danby Seymour, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Otway, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hume, Sir Herbert Maddock, and Mr. Disraeli; and Lord John Russel found himself supported *by Sir Robert Inglis!* When we pass to the more Conservative House of Lords, generally disposed to support the Government for the

time being, we find the Opposition on the same ground maintained by the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Monteagle, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Derby. Lord Brougham's remarks scarcely indicate his view of the general subject; and even Lord Glenelg speaks irresolutely, moderatingly, claiming for the East India Company in 1833 as a merit, the original proposal to fix no duration for the charter. Here we have indeed the outward and visible sign of a resistance which Government cannot withstand. We believe we are justified in saying, that on this subject the opposition to Government is furnished from exactly the same sources that furnished them with supporters on other subjects, and that in their support they have not even the whole of that which is their standing opposition; for against Sir Robert Inglis we must set off Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby.

It is under these circumstances that the Indian Reform Society has been established. It may be said to have originated spontaneously amongst the independent Members of Parliament who take the initiative in its formation. In the provisional list of its committee we see many whom it will surprise Government to encounter in a position so inconvenient for ministers. Amongst the recruits from without are persons of authority on India affairs; some of the best informed and most active of Indian reformers, some connected directly with the East India House; and some whom it would be a breach of etiquette to name, but who are generally known to possess an opportunity of influencing public opinion not inferior to the most influential seats in Parliament. In the Society indeed are represented Parliament, Anglo-India, and the Press.

There is a danger into which such a Society might fall—that it might become a depository for malcontents; an engine for the use of those who owe some kind of grudge either to Government or the East India Company. Such was the fate of the committee which formed itself in 1833. But there are several guarantees against any such mischance for the present Society. In the first place, many of its members are persons who would regard it as a great breach of duty to oppose the Government for the sake of opposition, and who are only forced into their present attitude by a very grave sense of a duty yet higher than that which they owe to Government—the duty that they owe to their country, to the maintenance of the empire, to the interests of the Crown, and to the interests of 150,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in India. Such persons are neither malcontents nor can they become so. Again, the very constitution of the provisional committee includes men pledged to keep pace with the most intelligent and approved opinions of the day; thus they cannot possibly fall into an instrument for sectional objects or personal grudges. Thirdly, the specific objects sought by the society are so distinct, so practical, and so moderate, that the satisfaction of those objects could subserve no party interests. Their objects in brief are, to secure that the inquiry under the present committees shall be so extended as to include more than the officials and servants of the East India Company, to consult the petitions and wishes of the more intelligent natives of India, and to insist upon a temporary act enlarging the time for inquiry and deliberation as to the future government of India. These are demands so moderate and so perfectly reasonable that Government must refuse them at its peril.

We have reason to believe that Government is not unaware of the risk that it incurs by provoking an opposition of such character. The Society will inevitably be strengthened by the knowledge of the progress which it has already made, not only in securing open recruits, but in daunting the most exalted of those persons who thought that they could settle the government of India for ten years to come by an official decree. There have been many proofs of the degree to which Government is dismayed by the spontaneous and growing opposition; and not the least is the fact, that in the face of that opposition, before it has stated its own measure, it has engaged itself in the task of revising that measure, the measure which would have been advanced the week before last will never come before Parliament. As Washington covertly recruited his army before the enemy, so Government has been covertly mending its measure before the Opposition. Thus while it was in the very process of formation, the Indian Reform Society may be truly said to have gained a victory over the Government; and we believe that both sides know the victory accomplished and the defeat sustained.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—APRIL 22.

—— The following in relation to India's Electric Telegraph, is from the *Englishman*:—"About 700 miles of Gutta Percha wire is already on its way out to the three Presidencies—in the proportion of 10 to Calcutta, 6 to Bombay, and 4 to Madras. 272 tons of iron rods have been dispatched to Calcutta, and 88 to Bombay, and 249 were loading for Calcutta, and to sail in a few days. The instruments are on board the *Gloriosa*, which ship and the *Mirzapore* have also about 3,000 screw piles. Other stores to a considerable amount are preparing, and would be ready to ship in two or three months."

—— The following interesting information is given by the *Achill Herald*, February 28:—"Thirty-seven persons, heads of families, declared their renunciation of Romanism within one fortnight, to the agent of the Society for Irish Church Missions, in Dublin. These persons, with their wives and children are now members of the Protestant Church. The agent states that the number of inquiring Romanists who come to the Mission house to speak about religion, from eight o'clock in the morning to eleven at night, is so great that on some days he can scarcely find time to take his meals. The ragged school in the Mission-house is well attended by more than two hundred Roman Catholics every Sunday evening, although the priests of Westland Row Chapel called on every Roman Catholic family in the district to warn them against attending."

—— The Madras Tract and Book Society offer 100 rupees for the best Tamil translation of Baxter's Saints Rest; rupees 75, for one of Alleine's Alarm to the Unconverted; rupees 50, for one of Keith on Prophecy, abridged.

—— The *Madras Christian Herald* says:—"The friends of education in this presidency have reason to rejoice at the strides which they have seen made within the last few months towards the extension of education through the country. Week after week brings tidings of the increase of the staff in the two Grammar Schools, and in the New Training Institution opened on the Mount Road at the commencement of this year. Moreover, we hear most encouraging statements of the successful results of the different Missionary Societies' operations in this line. Thus we may instance the delightful scene shewn to the Bishop of Victoria in connection with the Church Missionary Society's schools, in the 'Central School room' Black Town, lately. Thus too the Annual Examinations of the Church of Scotland's institution, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Grant; of the American Mission Schools under Rev. Mr. Winslow; of the Free Church Schools under Revd. Mr. Anderson and his colleagues:—not to speak of the labors of the Vepery District School Committee; of the Wesleyan body, and of many other less known committees who are, though little noticed, yet doing a great work in the Parcherries around us, or in connection with different congregations in this city. And besides all these we rejoice to see numbers of Christian families establishing little private schools on their compounds for the children of their servants. Then, while Scriptural education is thus progressing, the Government Mahommedan and Heathen Institutions in this great city are on the alert. Frequent are the advertisements to be seen in the daily papers for Instructors—and for pupil teachers, who—though in these institutions they will not be allowed to educate for *eternity* as well as for time, yet—must effect much towards the overthrow of superstition, as they go on imparting a taste for European knowledge. Alas! that, while thus in their measure sapping the foundations of Heathen, Popish, and Mahommedan error and superstition, they should yet be infidelising those minds which, while set free from gross idolatries, are not given the 'sure and steadfast anchor of the soul instead."

—— The P. and O. steamer *Ganges* arrived yesterday morning, with news from Hongkong, up to March 28, from the Cape to March 19, and from the Mauritius to April 6. The revolutionary army was before the walls of Nanking and the Chinese government having applied to the British plenipotentiary for assistance, he had proceeded to Shanghai. The British steamers *Hermes* and *Salamander*, and the *Lily*, the French war steamer *Cassini*, and the *U. S. Leviathan Susquehannah*, had started for Shanghai.

—— The *Hongkong Register* says:—"The Rebellion, of which so many extravagant and contradictory reports have been published through the Native press in China, has all at once become nearly, if not altogether a 'fact,' and is now exciting the deepest interest among the foreign community, especially that of Shanghae. Nearly three years have elapsed since first some discontented men of the province of Kwangse banded themselves together, and under the pretence of relieving the people from the burdens and exactions of the mandarins, placed themselves in opposition at times to the Imperial forces—now plundering a provincial treasury and now exacting black mail on the goods passing the roads and canals of which they had possession at the moment. The Imperial government, neglecting to take sufficiently active measures for their suppression, has permitted these insurgents to gain a strength, to quell which now would require an energy of charcter and an amount of means which it may not be able to readily command. Having been expelled from Kwangse by some means, it would appear that these men have gradually worked their way northward, and we now hear of them as being before Nanking, which they were investing at the date of our last accounts from Shanghae, their avowed purpose being to proceed to Pekin, and dethrone the ruling emperor."

—— The following judicious remarks upon the course to be pursued by foreign forces, are from the same:—"It would not appear to us to be the policy of foreign governments to interfere between the contending parties. If it is a great national movement,—if the great body of the people desire a change of government,—why should foreigners interfere to prevent that change? If the Tartar government has not enough of energy and power left in it to put down the rising of a few factious and insubordinate men, it is time the government be placed in other hands. Our best policy is to take care of ourselves, leaving the Chinese and Tartars to fight their own battles. Whatever way the matter ends it cannot fail in a great degree to open up China to foreigners, to the great advancement to Trade and Missionary efforts." It is to be feared, however, that a feeling of rivalry, and a desire to reap for their own states the principal advantage of this remarkable condition of things, will lead the European and American representatives in China to interfere in this quarrel, and seek in some way to control the development of it. We saw it stated in a letter written from Amoy some time ago, that the Revolutionists are opposed to idolatry, and seek to discourage it. We are not inclined to credit this report, however, without further testimony.

—— The Screw Str. *Queen of the South* arrived at Galle, April 16, in 58 days from England. The *Hydaspes* had broken down, and was to return to England from the Mauritius. This Screw Company appears to be going from bad to worse. The passengers and cargo of the steamer had been brought on by the *Queen of the South*.

—— Peace has at last been proclaimed at the Cape of Good Hope. We hope it may be permanent.

—— The U. S. Steam Frigate *Mississippi*, of the same size as the *Susquehanna*, had touched at Singapore, and gone on to China.

The B. S. N. Str. *Bombay*, chartered by Government for three months, had left for the Persian Gulf. We believe she carries ammunition.

—— Swan River papers of February 16, mention that a seam of coal, six inches thick, had been found in the Southern district.

—— The *Singapore Free Press* says:—"Mr. Wynmalen, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Neth. India has retired from the service, with the intention of working minerals, and especially of opening new coal mines in the residency of the South and East division of Borneo, and for which purpose he has requested a grant of these minerals from Government. The Government has ordered Mr. Cornets de Groot, Mining Engineer, to make a thorough local investigation of the coal beds in the districts indicated by Mr. Wynmalen, and an enquiry will also be made into the rights of the chiefs and people interested, and of the amount of capital that will be required for the proper working of these mines.'

—— At the present moment, when steam navigation in the Indian Ocean and contiguous seas, seems on the point of being materially crippled, for want of coal, such notices as the above possess particular interest. Let coal be sought with something of the zeal and determination that has appeared in the pursuit of gold, and we doubt not that the Orient will soon be independent of Great Britain in this matter. The *L. Free Press* informs us further, that coal in great abundance had been recently found in different parts of Sarawak.

SATURDAY,—APRIL 23.

—— After the 1st proximo, books and pamphlets under half a pound may be conveyed between England and India, by post, at the following easy rates:

under half a pound, six pence; under a pound, a shilling; under two pounds, two shillings; three pounds, the maximum weight, three shillings.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—In a letter received from the Cape, the other day, it is stated that "Mr. and Mrs N ——— of the Bombay Civil Service, have renounced their communion with the English Church, and have joined a congregation of "Plymouth Brethren" here. Both husband and wife were a short time ago publicly baptised, by immersion in the river, before a vast concourse of people."

MONDAY,—APRIL 25.

Mr. Peto has purchased the Diorama, not the Colosseum, for a baptist chapel.

—— The following is from the *Friend of India*:—"The *Tenasserim* brings us little intelligence from Burmah, beyond a few more details of the victory over Myatt-Toon, and a report strongly confirmatory of the views we have expressed, as to the reluctance of the King to accede to the terms offered by the Governor General. The precise nature of these terms does not appear to have transpired; but it is of course certain that they include the cession of Pegu, with a boundary considerably to the Northward of the true limits of that kingdom, and we presume a free navigation of the Irrawaddy throughout its entire length. A pecuniary contribution appears also to have been demanded, and if the King has been required to reimburse the expenses of the war, his reluctance may be readily explained. The Envoys who arrived at Prome on the 26th March—two days beyond their time—have accordingly, it is said, returned to Ummerapoora, professing their inability to accept such severe terms without specific instructions from their master. Negotiations, therefore, have been for the present suspended. Should this be correct, the King gains time, and we have little doubt that the Ambassadors will again revisit Captain Shayre, again make concessions of trifling importance, and again return to Ava for fresh instructions. The crafty barbarian and the Catholic priests appear to be equally determined on procrastination, though the latter at least must be perfectly aware of the uselessness of resisting a power whose means of attack will be doubled by the rainy season, and of the futility of their eloquent arguments against the annexation of Pegu. Assuming the correctness of the report, the first object of the British Government must evidently be an immediate advance on Ava from Tounghoo, whence a broad metalled road of twenty marches stretches right away to Ava. If the Court is in earnest, the movement will accelerate its deliberations; if not, it must be made sooner or later."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"Our late worthy townsman Mr. J. S. Ayrton, solicitor, who had always been an active promoter of Education amongst the Natives of India, did, previous to his departure from Bombay in 1850, invest funds for the maintenance, in this town, of an Infant School, which has since flourished under the able management of its Master—Mr. Hurryvulubdass Balgovindass. It contains, at present, 75 children, who are instructed in the rudiments of both the Vernacular and English languages simultaneously. This is a different principle from that pursued in the Government schools, in which children are not permitted to learn English, until they have attained a certain proficiency in their own tongue. The latter system has its advocates, no doubt; but from what we hear of the progress made, and the ability displayed by the children of Mr. Ayrton's school, we are disposed to think that the plan of simultaneous instruction in both languages has great advantages."

—— The *Englishman* says:—"'A strange yet owr true tale,' connected with the Ice-house murder, which made such a painful sensation in Calcutta about two years ago, and for which murder the lad Very was hung and Tiger Ned transported, has just reached us. It may be remembered that two of the men supposed to have been engaged in this bloody business eluded the search of the Police, and were supposed to have effected their escape from the country. On board the *Proserpine*, one of the steamers attached to the squadron on the Irrawaddy, was a man named Dwyer, who did duty as cook or cook's mate. He was remarked as a restless unhappy individual, who could not bear to be alone after dark, and whose health suffered from want of rest which he appeared never able to obtain,—and this, added to the constant anxiety which preyed upon him, threw him into a consumption under which he rapidly sank. When death was approaching, the wretched man sent for one of the officers, and confessed that it was his hand which struck the fatal blow for which Very was hung, and he stated that though he had managed to escape, he had never known peace since. He died on board the *Proserpine* after making this confession, and was buried at Henzada between Prome and Rangoon on the banks of the Irrawaddy."

—— Maharaja Goolab Sing has sought and obtained permission from the Governor-General, to present a second donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Lawrence Asylum, having already endowed that institution with £10,000, in token of his regard for Sir Henry Lawrence, late Resident at the Court of Lahore.

—— The *Rangoon Chronicle* mentions the following circumstance:—"It is supposed that another vessel has been cut off at the Nicobar Islands, the *Colonel Burney* from Car Nicobar reports that while loading there, a boat of the above Island returned from a trading expedition to the southern Islands, and when at the Island of Noncowry saw three European children in a village. The Car Nicobar men were told they had been saved from a vessel that had been cut off a few months' ago, two white women had also been saved, but had died some time after landing on the Island. It is most disgraceful that these Islands are allowed to remain in the state they are. Instead of keeping three or four large steamers idle doing nothing at Rangoon and Maulmain, how much more satisfactory would it be to see them visiting these Islands occasionally."

—— The *Friend of India* says:—"A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, who calls the attention of the public to the subject of slavery in Travancore states that the 'wages' of the slaves amount to one-eighth of an anna per diem, and even this pittance is supplied in the form of rice. The quantity is of course too small even to sustain life, and the deficiency is supplied by rice water, and leaves and herbs from the jungles. And this is the condition of upwards of one hundred thousand human beings, in a state which exists by the sufferance of the British Government. We believe that these unfortunate beings, moreover, when sold, are divided from their families, the wife from the husband, or the father from his children, as recklessly as in the worst 'breeding farms' of the Southern States of the Union."

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

—— The Calcutta mail seems to have been sent to Bombay by the Northern route two or three times, just to show us that we might have it in eight days as well as in nine, if Postmasters chose. This agreeable impression having been produced, things have now gone back to their time-honored current, and the Postal Gunga is nine days in reaching Bombay harbour.

—— The *Moozuffer* arrived at Calcutta on the 15th instant. The Burmese offer to make a pecuniary reparation, but refuse to yield a yard of territory; and it seems probable that offensive operations will be immediately resumed. 300 fusiliers are to embark in the *Moozuffer* for Maulmain, which place is threatened with an attack. Mea Toon continues at large, though many of his followers have been taken and put to death.

—— The following from the *Englishman* is the most reasonable explanation we have seen of the policy that has kept General Godwin at the head of the army in Burmah:—"It is generally believed, nay, it is well known, that although the Court of Directors exercised no voice in the selection of General Godwin they have hitherto stringently opposed his recall or supercession, regarding his dilatory advances and cautious approaches, his marches and countermarches, as some security against that quick general annexation, the effects of which on the minds of the people of England, and as a political engine in the hands of their own parliamentary adversaries, they so much dread. Cowering before the cry of a party, the Court shrink from the accession of territory, which the energy of a more skilful Commander might have before this produced, and uphold General Godwin in the position he occupies, viewing him as a screen which shall stand between the ambition of a young Governor-General and a prostrate Empire; and Lord Dalhousie will produce the despatches of the Directors to prove that he has hitherto been forbidden to exercise the authority he possesses, and to act as reason tells him he ought, by placing the conduct of the campaign in more capable hands.'

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says that the whole of the kingdom of Burmah must form a province of our Empire in the East, before the end of the present year.

—— Another Gwalior correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, give a version of the recent disturbance more favorable to the Maharaja than that which we published last week. The Silladars are represented as a kind of janizaries or mamelukes, formidable to the Prince, and dangerous to the community. He wished to disband them; they refused to be disbanded. It is said that an appeal to arms was resorted to when no alternative was left. We shall doubtless soon have some reliable testimony as to all the facts of the case.

—— Angria's Colaba is to be henceforth subject to all the Regulations and Acts in force within the Presidency of Bombay.

—— The *Benares Recorder* says that the young officer lately tried by Court-Martial at Cawapore, (Ensign Sandham) is again under arrest, on the charge of striking a Havildar.

—— The same informs us that a Census just taken, shows the population of the city of Benares to be 186,000 souls; of the District 666,000. Total 852 000.

—— An English newspaper is to be established at Cawnpore.

—— The Eurasian, the Sunday paper started in Calcutta, ceased to be with its first number.

—— The following from the Hongkong Register of March 29, comes to us *viâ* Calcutta:—"The following embodies the statements made by the Governor of Nanking to the Taoutae, and his prayer for help:—

"'The rebels have already arrived at Kew-keang and Gnan-hwuy, where they dispersed themselves in every direction, causing disturbances. All the trading vessels, anchored at the various towns and markets along the banks of the Yang-tse-keang had been taken possession of by them; having embarked on board of which they pushed onward to Nanking, and on account of the breadth of the river they could not be effectually stopped. The Chinese grand army followed by land, but could not overtake them. The force sent up by the Taoutae at Shanghai, had a brush with the rebel boats but were found unequal to the emergency. The few could not resist the many. So that the rebel force are now on the broad waters opposite Nanking, which city is in the greatest danger. The Governor wishes the Taoutae to consult with the Consuls of the different nations at Shanghai, and request them immediately to implore the ships of war to come forward, and attack the rebels; and again request the steamers which are expected to arrive successively to come on to Nanking to unite in exterminating these obstinate banditti. Should they do this, not only will the Emperor be sensible of the obligation, but the officers and people will be excessively grateful for the favour; and when all parties together enjoy peace and tranquillity, they will be mutually beneficial to each other. If, however, they have to wait till the grand army advances eastward the relief will be too slow for the exigency of the case. The Governor therefore requires the Taoutae to use the utmost despatch, while he looks for the result with the most intense anxiety.'"

WEDNESDAY,—APRIL 27.

—— Some mail packets having been detained on board the H. C. Str. *Semiramis* for about twelve days after her arrival in port, Captain Stephens was summoned to appear at the Police Office, and explain the circumstance. Mr. Corfield decided that there had not been any wilful neglect on the part of any body. We would remark that neglect is very seldom wilful.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—A letter received by a Native cotemporary from Surat states, "that a few days ago a Bania was converted to Islamism at that place. This is, we believe, the first instance of a person of the Bania caste having forsaken his religion, and adhered to another. Within the last year, we have heard of many conversions to Islamism. We remember, we mentioned some time ago, the conversion of a Mr. Lowry—one or two abandoned Parsees, and of a Hindoo to the religion of Mahomed."

We have heard some extraordinary reports concerning this Mr. Lawis. Can any body assure us that he is still alive?

—— The *Sindian* says:—"From the 1st February last to the 19th ultimo, upwards of 2,216 camels arrived here with loads as enumerated below, and in addition to the numbers given for the fair of this season in our second issue. These camels are from the Mekran country, chiefly, we believe, from the province of Lus.

"Wool 1,294, Ghee 246, Oil Cake 176, date-leaves 165, Salt 91, grain and seeds 22, honey 1, moong 10, sursee seeds 56, mats 28, oil of sursee 1, cotton seed 28, khar (potash) 50, assafœtida 7, brass ware 1, and sundries 110."

—— The following is from the *Madras Athenæum*:—"We are very glad to hear, on the authority of a correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, that the Rajah of Mysore has resolved to discontinue the races held for so many years past at his sole expense. Having nothing to say with regard to the propriety or otherwise of the sport, we should have felt bound to keep silence had the Rajah really taken an interest in it; but no one could doubt that he supported the races merely because the pastime was pleasant and profitable to those whom the British Government had placed round him, and made it his interest to conciliate. Under happier influences he would have been a promoter of science, a patron of native industry. Having but few wants himself, his large resources would have helped forward many a scheme of public utility; but so long as we are indifferent with regard to the fitness of the person who can call forth the power, and is supposed to embody the wishes of the British Government, it must remain a matter of mere accident, whether the native princes in alliance with us achieve reputations for good or for evil. We believe that the Rajah of Mysore would rather of his own motion educate children than train horses, and that he feels more sympathy for the welfare of the Hospital than for the luck of the betting ring. We hope that in future he will act as if the Government of India were not concerned as to who is the perpetual winner of the Mysore Derby. He may depend upon it, that Lord Dalhousie would, if consulted, rather persuade him to lay out his spare cash upon pictures and plate than upon discarded Arabs and fortunate jockeys."

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—— Passengers leaving Buffalo for New York, by the Erie Railroad, while purchasing their tickets at the office, are handed a bill of fare, from which they select such articles as they wish for breakfast. The orders are immediately forwarded by Electric Telegraph to the refreshment room at Warsaw (50 miles distant,) and numbered tickets are handed to the different passengers. Upon arriving at Warsaw, each finds upon the table whose number corresponds with the card, the breakfast ordered ; and the train waits 20 minutes for him to eat it.

—— Of the 12,000 miles of Railroad now in process of construction in the United States, it is expected that 5,000 will be completed this year.

—— The *Auckland* arrived this morning, having left Aden on the 17th. The detention was caused by the breaking of the *Bentinck's* main shaft in the Red Sea.

THURSDAY,—APRIL 28.

—— The Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says that the Egyptian Railway may be opened about Christmas next. 20 miles of rails are laid down, from Alexandria along the left bank of the Rosetta branch.

—— The following is from the *London Record* :—"We understand that fully 400,000 names are now attached to the Stafford House Address to the women of America, and that, as a communication has been received from Mrs. Stowe, intimating that she will not arrive in this country till the middle of April, the address will be sent off to her at once, so as to reach New York before she sails for this country. It is also stated that the Duchess of Sutherland has it in contemplation to place Stafford House at the disposal of Mrs. Stowe, for the purpose of giving a series of receptions to those who may be anxious to see her ; and that arrangements are making for giving her a suitable reception at Liverpool, the very moment she puts foot on English ground."

—— The French fleet was seen passing Malta on March 28th, on its way to the East.

—— The King of Naples has issued an edict against the growth of beards, which is carried out with the greatest rigor, the offenders being dragged into a barber's shop, and the transgressive hair removed at once.——In Sicily 100 persons of respectability have been imprisoned, and the greatest alarm exists in all classes of society.—The railroad to Saviglia has been opened in the presence of the King and the princes.

—— The Madiai were on their way to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st instant, at Mahabuleshwur, by the Reverend W. H. Schwabe, Thomas Rice, Lieut. H. M. 86th Regt., second Son of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Grove, County Meath, Ireland, to Ann, second daughter of George Baumbach, Esq., Isle of Wight.—At Kamptee on the 20th April, by the Revd. Alfred Kinloch, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Wardroper, 37th Grenadiers, to Letitia Catherine, third daughter of Humphrey Mickell, Esq., M. D., and of the Honorable Juliana Michell, and niece of the Revd. Hervey de Montmorency, Viscount Mount Moores.

BIRTHS.—At the Native Town, on Wednesday last the 13th instant, the wife of Mr. Moroba Vinoba of a daughter. At Altamont, on the 21st instant, Lady Yardley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Girgaum, on the 17th instant, Rachell Isabella, the infant daughter of Mr. H. B. Collett, aged 14 months and 12 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—April 20th steamer Phlox. F. M. Ellis, from Surat yesterday. Brig Hamidoo, J. C. Batta, from Singapore 14th January ; touched at Penang, Colombo Tuticorin, Cochin, Cannanore, and Goa. 21st, P. and O. Co's Sr. Ganges. J. W. Purchase, from Hongkong 28th March, Singapore 2nd, Penang 6th, and Galle 17th April. 24th, Steamer Sir J. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat yesterday. 26th, B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, from Kurrachee 23rd April, at 9 A. M. Ship Suffinatoola, Sujean Jooma, nacoda, from Penang 25th February.

DEPARTURES.—April 23rd, B. S. N Co.'s Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Red Sea and Suez. Steamer G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, to Goa and Vingorla, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. Ship Josephine. John Callaghan, to London. 24th, B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Victoria, F. Banks, to Kurrachee. 25th, Ship Prince of Orange, John Stephens, to Liverpool. 26th, Ship Queen Mab, R. Lamb, to Liverpool.

WE have to announce the arrival and departure of the following Passengers :—

Per Hamido, from Singapore :—Mr. Tounson ; Mr. Orloft Mr. Daniel Ellis ; and 7 natives.

Per Ganges, from Hongkong, &c. :—Mrs. Ward ; Mr. B. Phillips ; Mrs. P. Parnell, and servant ; Mr. J. S, Bustoes ; Dr. Wright, and servant ; Mr. Edward Flymen : Mahomedbhoy Gower Moonjabhoy Nathoo ; Abdoolalley Rujubalkey Rujubalkey and servant ; Meer Jasser Moses and servant ; and 1 Native.

Per Dwarka, from Kurrachee :—Lieut. A Short, 12th Regiment N. I., Mr. S. Twiss, Bombay Artillery ; and 203 Rank and File Marine Battalion, and Native Artillery.

Per steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, from Surat :—Revd. J. Taylor ; James Scott, Esq., and several Natives.

Per Bombay, to Red Sea and Suez :—Beljet Aga, Vizier of His Highness the Pacha of Egypt ,and Suite.

Per G. R. Clerk, to Goa and Vingoria :—Brigadier General Schuler and Suite.

Per Phlox, to Surat :—Several Natives.

Per Victoria, to Kurrachee :—Captain and Mrs. Stanley ; Dr. Crisp ; and 15 Natives.

LIST of Passengers proceeding by the H. C. steamer *Victoria* to Suez, on the 28th April 1853 :—

Miss Rodd ; Mrs Taylor and a child, with a native servant ; Mrs S. Adams, and a native servant ; Mrs. Lumsden ; Colonel Waddington ; S. S. Dickinson, Esq. ; J. A. Baumbach Esq. ; Mrs. Watkins and an infant, with a European servant ; Mrs. Suart and 3 children, with 2 native servants His Excellency Suleman Beg Shakir Effendi and 3 native servants ; Mrs. Munro and a child, with a native servant ; General C B. James, and a native servant ; Captain D. Fowler ; R. Strong, Esq. Captain F. Crewe ; a gentleman ; M. Suart, Esq. ; and Lieut. E. N. Marsh. Second class : Ensign R. H. Jackson, H. M. 22nd Regt. ; Mr. D. Morison : Mr. J. W. Barns ; Mr. John Ord. Massadee Abdoolla.

To Aden : Abdool Khahim Teyeballey, and a native servant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1853.

Captain J. W. Auld, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Political Superintendent at Sawunt Warree.

Bombay Castle, 27th April, 1853.

Captain W. P Leeson resumed Command of the Gujerat Irregular Horse on the 19th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. M. Davies, Resident at Baroda, on the 4th February last, is further extended to the 31st proximo, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1853.

Nana Morojee Hoozoor, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Poona, received charge of the Sudder Station, and of the Magisterial duties of the City of Poona, on the 22nd instant.

Bombay Castle, 27th April, 1853.

Mr. A. Cumming to be an Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey Department in the Kandeish Collectorate. The appointment to have effect from the 23rd ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April, 1853.

Mr. W. Simson, Civil Auditor and Mint Master, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 26th instant, to proceed to Kurrachee.

Mr. G. J. Blane has been appointed to act as Civil Auditor and Mint Master during Mr. Simson's absence.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the order by Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier Upper Scinde, appointing Assistant Surgeon Cruickshank to the charge of the Civil Medical duties at Jacobabad, and to the Medical charge of the Frontier Police, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 26th April, 1853.

Mr. E. M. Suart is allowed leave of absence, for three years from the 28th instant to proceed to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Surgeon W. Arbuckle has been appointed Civil Surgeon at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 27th April, 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Lawes delivered over charge of the Civil and Jail Medical duties at Hyderabad to Assistant Surgeon Bowie, on the 10th instant.

Assistant Vaccinator Govind Shreedur to succeed Assistant Vaccinator Dhondee, deceased.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1853.

Mr. J. L. Jenkins to be Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions, vice Mr. Dickinson.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1853.

Mr. H. L. Anderson to be Judge and Session Judge of Kandeish.

Mr. R. Keays, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, assumed charge of his duties on the 14th instant.

Lieutenant J. W. Henry to be Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, and Commandant of the Nuggur Police Corps.

Captain R. Whitehill, Superintendent of Police in the Sholapore Collectorate, resumed charge of his appointment on the 15th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Venayek Krishna Pundit, District Deputy Magistrate of Poona, has been examined in the printed Regulations and Acts, and found competent to transact public business.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1853.

The Chaplain of Surat to visit Baroda and Broach, each six times in the year. This arrangement is to supersede the present one, under which the Chaplain at Surat visits Broach twelve, and the Chaplain at Ahmedabad visits Baroda eight times a year.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 23d April 1853.

No. 280 of 1853.—Brigadier general W. D. Robertson was by G. G. O. of the 11th instant, No. 254, permitted to return to Europe under medical certificate.

The right hon'ble the governor in council regrets that ill health has compelled brigadier general Robertson prematurely to resign his command upon the divisional staff of this army, and will have much satisfaction in bringing to the special notice of the hon'ble the court of directors the long and honorable service of this meritorious officer extendeding over a period of 46 years.

No. 281 of 1853.—Colonel F. Stalker, C. B., is appointed to the divisional staff of the army with the rank of brigadier general, vice Robertson proceeded to Europe.

This appointment to take effect from the date of brigadier general Robertson's departure from Bombay.

Colonel H. G. Roberts is appointed to command the Rajpootana Field Force, and to be brigadier of the 1st class, vice Stalker.

No. 282 of 1853.—At the requisition of the government of India the services of assistant surgeon T. Boycott have been pleased at the disposal of that authority.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1853.

No. 283 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. H. Firth, of the Bengal invalid establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 284 of 1853.—By desire of the hon'ble the court of directors. the name of ensign G. H. W. Ball, 23rd regiment native infantry, is to be removed from the list of the Army from the date when this order may be published at the station at which he is quartered.

No. 285 of 1853.—The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate :—

Lieut. C. Namsyth, of the regiment of artillery.

Lieut. W. H. R. Green, of the 12th regiment N. I.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1853.

No. 286 of 1853.—The furlough to Europe, granted to lieutenant W. F. Holbrowe, of the 12th regiment native infantry, in G. G. O. No. 129 of the 1st ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 287 of 1853.—The following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 302, dated Fort William, the 8th April 1853, is republished.

[See Bombay Times, April 19, page 742, col. 2.]

No. 288 of 1853.—Surgeon Wright is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 23rd instant, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

No. 289 of 1853.—Corporal James Parker, and privates James Shaw and Thomas Lyell, of the 1st European regiment (Fusiliers,) are allowed free discharge from the hon'ble company's service under the provisions of government general order, No. 543 of the 23rd September 1852.

No. 290 of 1853.—Major H. Boyd, of the 15th Regt. Bengal native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years to proceed to Australia and sea on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1853.

No. 291 of 1853.—The following appointment is made :

Lieutenant G. B. Tyrwhitt, of the 5th regiment native light infantry, to be adjutant to the native veteran battalion, vice Macdonald proceeded to England.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
(Sd.) J. G. LUMSDEN, secretary to govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 25th April 1853.

1. Assistant surgeon W. A. Shepherd, recently arrived from England, is attached to the left Wing 1st European regiment (Fusiliers) at Colabah.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

2nd Regt. light cavalry.—Major C. F. Jackson, from 10th April, to 10th July, within the Northern division of the army, on private affairs.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. colonel,
Adjutant general of the army.

Adjutant general's office, Bombay, 27th April 1853.

Cadet E. B. Gardyne, recently arrived from England, to do duty with the 13th regiment native infantry at the presidency, and directed to join.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,
(Sd.) E. GREEN, Lieut. Col.,
Actg. deputy adjutant general of the army.

Deputy adjutant general's office, H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 25th April 1853.

Leave of absence.—

86th foot.—Lieutenant Lapper and Lewis, and ensign McKenzie, in extension, from 20th to 31st May 1853, to remain at Bejapoore on private affairs.

78th Highlanders.—Lieutenant Stuart, in extension, from 20th to 31st May 1853, to remain at Belgaum on private affairs.

By order of his excellency lieutenant general the right hon'ble Lord F. FITZCLARENCE, G. C. H.
(Sd.) H. HAVELOCK, lieutenant colonel,
Depy. adjutant general H. M.'s forces, Bombay.

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